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THESIS

THERMISTOR VALIDATION AND PATH RADIANCE EFFECTS IN SHIP THERMAL IMAGE MEASUREMENTS

by

David S. Wood

September, 1991

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Prepared for:

NOARL - Atmospheric Directorate Monterey, California 93943-5000

92 3 03 126

92-05645

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL Monterey, California

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This thesis is prepared in conjunction with research sponsored in part by the Naval Oceanographic & Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NOARL) and funded by the Naval Academic Center for Infrared Technology (NACIT).

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and the radiosonde balloon launch.
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THERMISTOR VALIDATION AND PATH RADIANCE EFFECTS IN SHIP THERMAL IMAGE MEASUREMENTS

by

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN SYSTEMS ENGINEERING (ELECTRONIC WARFARE)

from the

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL September 1991

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ABSTRACT

Thermal images in the 8 - 12 μ m band were taken of the research vessel R/V POINT SUR in the Monterey Bay on 7 May 1991. The images were recorded using the AGA Thermovision 780 with an IBM AT computer using CATS 2.1 software. Corrections for computed transmittance, path length, and emissivity were made to the image files utilizing the locally developed computer program AGACATS. Temperature measurement distributions made with the AGA 780 compared to thermistor measurements of the ship temperatures were found to be extremely close (within one degree) at ranges of one half mile and one mile. PC-TRAN in the radiance mode was than used to compute the path radiance to the ship and compared with the path radiance correction in the AGA 780 algorithm. The AGA measurements varied over the range from twenty-five to seventy-five percent while the LOWTRAN fraction ranges only from seventy-five to eighty-five percent with the biggest discrepancy occurring at the short paths. The predicted path radiance as computed using LOWTRAN 6 did not fall off as much with decreased slant range as the AGA path radiances. This difference may be attributed to problems with either the AGA algorithm or the LOWTRAN code, or with the accuracy of the inputs. A contributing factor may be the time delay of one to one and a half hours between the image data and the radiosonde balloon launch.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work on this thesis would not be complete without acknowledging those who assisted me in preparing it. I would like to thank the Naval Oceanographic and Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NOARL) for providing me with an office and the availability of their personnel in conducting my initial research during my experience tour at the Naval Postgraduate School. The technical assistance of Mr. John Cook of NOARL was invaluable in laying the ground work for my thesis. I vould also like to recognize the time spent and the support provided by Professor E. Milne whose knowledge and computer programs greatly aided in analyzing the data for this thesis. Most of all, I would like to thank Dr. A. W. Cooper for his patience, knowledge, and time in preparing this thesis. Without Dr Cooper's help this thesis would not have been possible. Lastly, I would like to thank my family who spent many days and nights without me as I worked to complete this project.

INTRODUCTION

Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) technology is utilized on a daily basis by Navy/Marine tactical aircraft. FLIR systems are currently employed by military planners in the detection, identification and recognition of targets of tactical importance. A commander needs to know the standoff ranges at which an enemy can detect a ship using passive infrared (IR) sensors so that an estimate can be made of the time needed to perform countermeasures against weapons that are launched.

The performance of many military systems using FLIR technology is highly reliant on environmental conditions in the area of tactical operation (Figure 1.1).[Ref. 1]

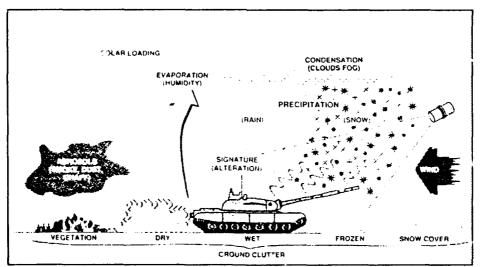


Figure 1.1 Environmental Effects on IR [Ref. 1]

These systems can have their effectiveness seriously degraded by atmospheric conditions such as precipitation, snow, clouds, and aerosols due to absorption, scattering, refraction, and reflection of the infrared (IR) energy along the transmission path (Figure 1.2).

WEATHER PARAMETERS	VISIBLE AND NEAR IR	SHORTWAVE IR	MIDWAVE IR	LONG WAVE IR	MMW
LOW VISIBILITY	SEVERE	MODERATE	LOW	LOW	NONE
RAIN: SNOW	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE- LOW
HIGH HUMIDITY	LOW	FOM	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW NONE
FOG CLOUD	SEVERE	SEVERE	MODERATE. SEVERE	MODERATE SEVERE	MODERATE LOW
PHOSPHORUS DUST	SEVERE	SEVERE MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	LOW NONE
FOG OIL: SMOKE	SEVERE	MODERATE	LOW	LOW	NONE

Figure 1.2 Effects of Weather on IR at Different Wavelengths [Ref. 1]

In order to achieve the best possible performance for a FLIR system, Tactical Decision Aid (TDA) computer codes have been developed which are based on target and background characteristics and atmospheric conditions as well as FLIR parameters. Estimates of FLIR system performance against a target are frequently based on an assumed temperature difference between a target and its background. Computational algorithms are applied to determine the range at which the assumed temperature difference is lowered by the atmospheric IR transmittance to the minimum detectable temperature difference (MDTD) of the sensor system. This technique disregards the consequences of sky radiance reflections and

the atmospheric path emission contributions to the entire background scene which change with viewing angle and altitude of the sensor.

Mission planners and on-scene commanders use the Updated FLIR (UFLIR) prediction model which is a function of the Tactical Environmental Support System (TESS). UFLIR is an atmospheric computer program which provides expected ranges with a 50% probability to detect, categorize, and identify targets utilizing airborne FLIR sensors. The infrared sensors act as electronic cameras which image targets (ships, submarines, vehicles, etc.) by intercepting the excess IR radiation they emit as a result of being warmer then the surrounding environment. A sensor's capability of detecting or recognizing a target is dependent upon the image contrast. The image contrast is the difference between the target and background emittance. When a target is viewed against a uniform background of identical temperature, as in the case of a vehicle which has not moved in several days, it will be less easily detectable. The most advanced military IR sensors can detect temperature differences of less than one degree celsius and are extremely effective in detecting targets at night.

II. THEORY AND BACKGROUND

The purpose of this chapter is to give the reader a fundamental understanding of IR radiation and its relationship to the electromagnetic spectrum. This chapter will also review the terminology and equations upon which the study of IR radiation is founded.

A. THE INFRARED (IR) SPECTRUM

IR radiation is a small segment of the total electromagnetic spectrum which includes other forms of radiation (radio waves, X-rays, visible light, etc.) which are organized into bands or ranges according to wavelength or frequency as shown in Figure 2.1 [Ref. 2:p. 20].

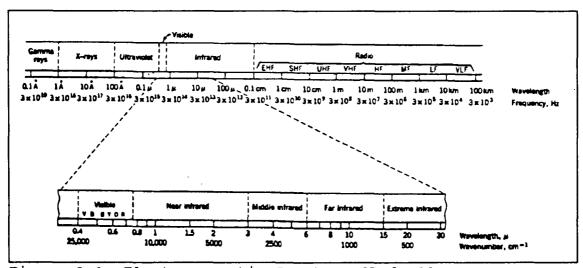


Figure 2.1 Electromagnetic Spectrum [Ref. 2]

The wavelength and frequency are related by the equation:

$$C=f\lambda$$
 (1)

where c is the speed of light in meters per second, f is the frequency in Hertz, and λ is the wavelength in meters.

The IR band comprises the wavelength range from 0.75x10⁻⁶[m] to 1.00x10⁻³[m] or the frequency range from 3.00x10¹¹[Hz] to 4x10¹⁴[Hz] and is divided into three regions - near, middle, and far infrared. Because IR radiation is a part of the electromagnetic spectrum, it will "obey the laws of reflection, refraction, diffraction, and polarization". [Ref. 2:p. 20]

B. THERMAL RADIATION

In order to discuss the different quantities associated with IR radiation, an understanding of the vocabulary, terms, and laws must be conveyed. The equations and definitions for this section were primarily taken from Hudson [Ref. 2:p. 35-64], notes from Dr. Cooper [Ref. 3] and Lloyd [Ref. 4].

1. Blackbody Radiation and IR (Planck's Law)

All objects that are at temperatures above absolute zero radiate IR energy into the electromagnetic spectrum. The amount of energy emitted is dependent upon the size and temperature of the object and the wavelength. The spectral radiant emittance is the radiant power emitted per unit area

of a source per unit wavelength interval $(W_{\lambda}[Wcm^{-2}\mu m^{-1}])$. A benchmark used as the best radiator of IR energy is defined as a "blackbody". A blackbody theoretically emits and absorbs the greatest possible amount of thermal radiation at any given temperature, radiates at all wavelengths, and is perfectly diffuse. The spectral radiant emittance from a blackbody is given by Planck's Law:

$$W_{\lambda} = \left(\frac{2\pi h c^2}{\lambda^5}\right) \left(\frac{1}{e^{ch/\lambda kT} - 1}\right) \left[\frac{watts}{cm^2 \mu m}\right]$$
 (2)

where:

 $\lambda = wavelength [m]$

k = Boltzmann's constant

 $= 1.38054 \times 10^{-23} [W sec/ K]$

h = Planck's constant

 $\approx 6.6256 \times 10^{-34} [W sec^2]$

T = temperature (K)

Planck's Law is fundamental to all FLIR systems and is valid for the entire electromagnetic spectrum. This equation is graphically expressed for several temperatures in Figure 2.2.

2. Stefan-Boltzmann Law

Integrating Planck's Law yields the radiant emittance for a blackbody source over a spectral band as shown in the following equation:

$$W = \int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} W_{\lambda} d\lambda \tag{3}$$

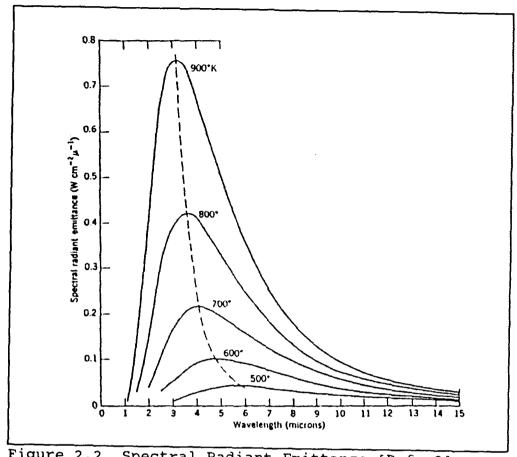


Figure 2.2 Spectral Radiant Emittance [Ref. 2]

where W_{λ} is the spectral radiant emittance while λ_1 and λ_2 are the spectral band boundaries. The Stefan-Boltzman Law is then by performing the above integration over derived the wavelength interval of zero to infinity resulting in:

$$W = \sigma T^4 \tag{4}$$

where:

W =the radiant emittance in $[W/cm^2]$

 σ = Stefan-Boltzman constant

 $= 5.6697 \times 10^{-12} [W/cm^2 K]$

T = temperature in Kelvin (K)

From the above expression the total radiant emittance of a blackbody source for all wavelengths can then be found.

3. Emissivity of an Object

The emissivity (ϵ) of an object is the ratio of the radiant emittance of the target or source to the radiant emittance of a blackbody at the same temperature. Most objects within our surroundings emit only a fraction, which is known as "emissivity", of blackbody radiant power. The values of emissivity are in the range of zero to one with one being a blackbody (Figure 2.3). Therefore the Stefan-Boltzmann law is written as follows:

$$W = \epsilon \sigma T^4 \tag{5}$$

In addition, a graybody has a constant emissivity less then unity and a selective radiator is one in which the emissivity varies with the wavelength [$\epsilon(\lambda)$].

When radiant energy is incident on a surface, it will be reflected, absorbed or transmitted as shown by the following equation:

$$\alpha + \rho + \tau = 1 \tag{6}$$

where:

 α = the fraction of energy absorbed,

 ρ = the fraction of energy reflected,

 τ = the fraction of energy transmitted.

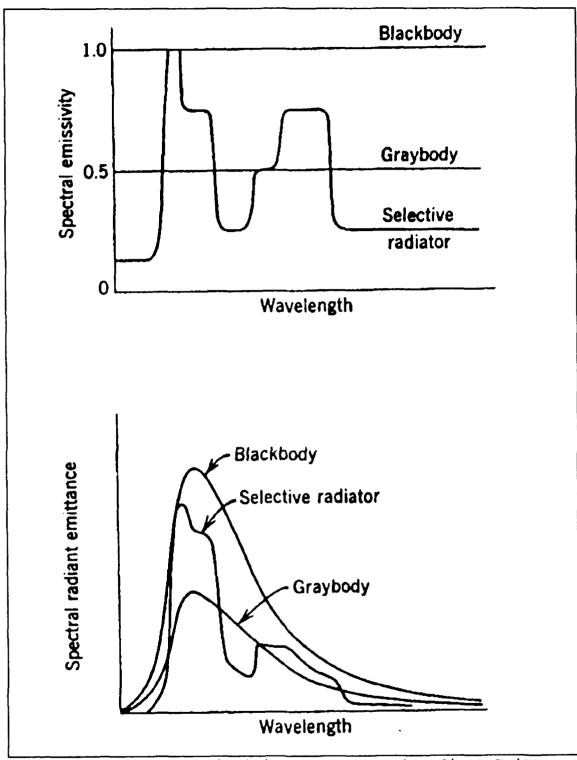


Figure 2.3 Spectral Emissivity and Spectral Radiant Emittance of Three Types of Radiator [Ref. 2]

By definition for an opaque object:

$$\epsilon = 1 - \rho$$
 (7)

C. ATMOSPHERIC EFFECTS

As shown in the Figure 2.4 , the majority of energy radiated by an object at atmospheric temperatures (~ 300 °K) will be in the 3.0 - 14.0 μm region of the electromagnetic spectrum. The atmospheric transmittance is clearly a function of the wavelength which consequently produces windows in the 3.5 - 5.0 μm and 8.0 - 14.0 μm range. At other wavelengths the transmittance (τ) is diminished. The 8.0 - 14.0 μm range is generally used because it has the advantage of performing better in haze, which is typical for long slant paths through humid environments.

1. Lambert-Beer Law

The atmospheric transmittance [$\tau_a(\lambda)$] at a specific wavelength for a specific set of atmospheric conditions is delineated by the Lambert-Beer Law:

$$\tau_{a}(\lambda) = \exp(-\mu(\lambda)R) \tag{8}$$

where:

 λ = the specific wavelength

 μ = the extinction coefficient

R = the range or path length.

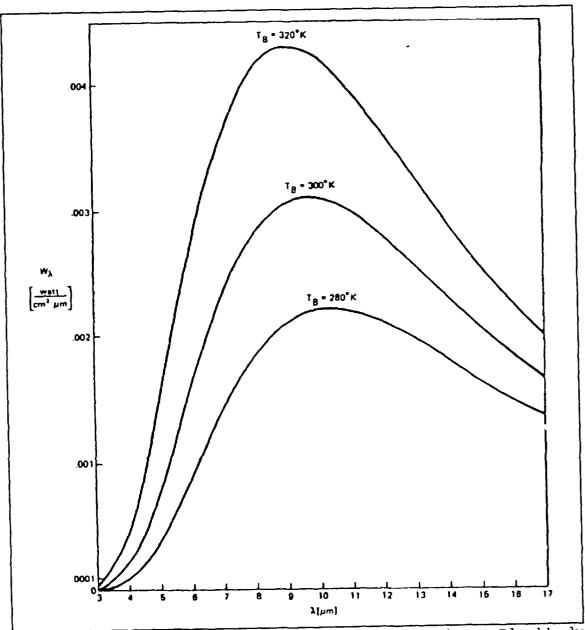


Figure 2.4 Spectral Radiant Emittance for Three Blackbody Temperatures [Ref. 4]

The average transmittance between two wavelengths is then written as:

$$\tau_{a} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{2} - \lambda_{1}} \int_{\lambda_{1}}^{\lambda_{2}} \exp\left[-\mu(\lambda)R\right] d\lambda$$
 (9)

2. Absorption and Scattering

Absorption and scattering are two means by which IR attenuates as it propagates through the atmosphere. The attenuation is generally referred to as atmospheric extinction. Extinction is also a function of the wavelength of the IR signal. Figure 2.5 shows the spectral transmittance measured over a 6000 foot horizontal path at sea level.

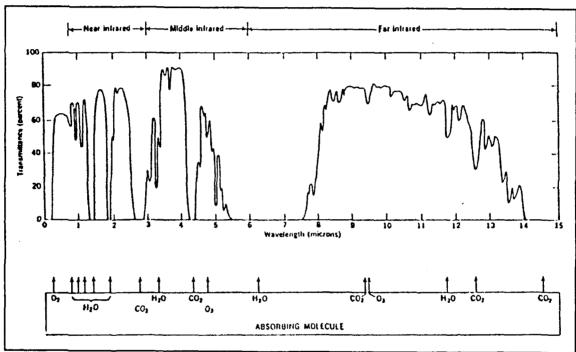


Figure 2.5 Infrared Windows [Ref. 2]

The total extinction coefficient is the sum of the coefficients for total absorption and total non-forward scattering as depicted in the following equation,

$$\mu = \mu_a + \mu_s \tag{10}$$

where:

 μ = Total extinction coefficient

 μ_2 = Extinction coefficient for total absorption

 $\mu_{\rm s}$ = Extinction coefficient for non-forward scattering Absorption and scattering can then be further divided into the sum of molecular absorption, aerosol absorption, molecular scattering and aerosol scattering coefficients:

$$\mu_a = k_m + k_a \tag{11}$$

$$\mu_s = \sigma_m + \sigma_a \tag{12}$$

where:

k_{*} = Molecular absorption coefficient

k_a = Aerosol absorption coefficient

 σ_{\bullet} = Molecular scattering coefficient

 σ_a = Aerosol scattering coefficient

Scattering by both aerosols and molecules has the greatest effect in the visible region, and absorption in the IR region of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Water, carbon dioxide, ozone, nitrous oxide, carbon monoxide, and methane are the principal causes of molecular absorption. [Ref. 4:p. 30] Absorption affects atmospheric transmission by attenuating thermal radiation which consequently limits the spectral range to the two windows described above.

There are four standard types of aerosols - maritime, continental, urban, and stratospheric. Maritime aerosols primarily consist of salt water particles. Wind speed dictates

the concentration of the salt particles which are released from the ocean. Organic material, iron, sulphates, and silicon are the main contributors to continental aerosols. Urban aerosols are composed mainly from pollution resulting from industrial products and are typically found around cities. Stratospheric aerosols are predominantly sulphates and volcanic ash or dust.

3. LOWTRAN 6

LOWTRAN is a Fortran program, developed by the Air Force Geophysics Laboratory (AFGL), that calculates atmospheric transmittance and thermal radiance. The frequency range for LOWTRAN is from 350 cm⁻¹ to 40000 cm⁻¹. The LOWTRAN code calculates transmittance at low spectral resolution, primarily 20 cm⁻¹ increments. The model contains code which calculates the refraction and earth curvature along the atmospheric slant paths. The atmosphere is handled as 33 layers from zero to a hundred kilometers.

The input to LOWTRAN consists of several "cards" or "input screens" which are used to define the atmospheric parameters for the model. If radiosonde data is used, the program will request data for the atmospheric layers. A maritime model is also included in the LOWTRAN code which includes the effects of wind and sea spray.

LOWTRAN 6 also provides the following four types of output [Ref. 5]:

- 1. path transmittance
- 2. path transmittance and path radiance
- path transmittance and path radiance including single scattered contribution
- 4. directly transmitted solar irradiance

D. CONTRAST TRANSFER FUNCTION

How well a thermal imaging system is able to see a target against some background is highly dependent upon the radiation contrast. Radiation contrast is defined as:

$$C = \frac{(W_T - W_B)}{(W_T + W_B)} \tag{13}$$

where:

 W_T = the target radiant emittance

 W_{B} = the background radiant emittance

The contrast between target and background is frequently expressed as the temperature difference between them, ΔT , which will provide this contrast. For image analysis the criterion for target detection is that ΔT should exceed the minimum detectable temperature (MDT) for the sensor. The radiation contrast curves for four background temperatures are shown in Figure (...5). [Ref. 4:p. 29]

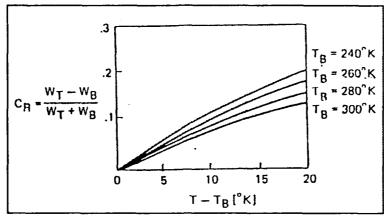


Figure 2.6 Radiation Contrast (8 - 14 μ m band)

III. DATA COLLECTION

A. GENERAL

The research vessel R/V POINT SUR was used in gathering data during the period 7 May - 11 May 1991 in conjunction with the biannual NPS student meteorology cruise. The R/V POINT SUR suite of carries full automatically recording a meteorological and oceanographic instruments. The ship also provided hourly observations of ship position, air temperature, sea temperature, weather conditions, visibility, sea state, ship speed and heading, and surface wind speed and direction. The ship launched Rawinsondes to record the air temperature, pressure, and relative humidity profiles in the atmosphere up to 10,000 feet. Fourteen thermistor temperature sensors were mounted on the ship at various locations to measure the skin temperature of the hull and stack. The sensors were used to validate the temperature measurements made by the AGA on 7 May 1991. During the cruise radiance contrast measurements and FLIR range observations were collected.

B. SHIP IMAGES RECORDING

An AGA Thermovision 780 (Figure 3.1) with an IBM AT personal computer running CATS 2.1 software was used to collect images in the 8-14 micrometer band of the R/V POINT

SUR at the Navy beach off NPS.[Ref. 6] CATS 2.1 is a software package which allows the acquisition and storage of thermal images on an IBM AT computer hard disk.[Ref. 7] images recorded The were of the ship from different angles at one-half mile and one mile as shown in Figure (3.2). The AGA had to be initialized with the ambient air temperature around the ship, the ship distance, the ship emissivity, and the atmospheric transmittance.

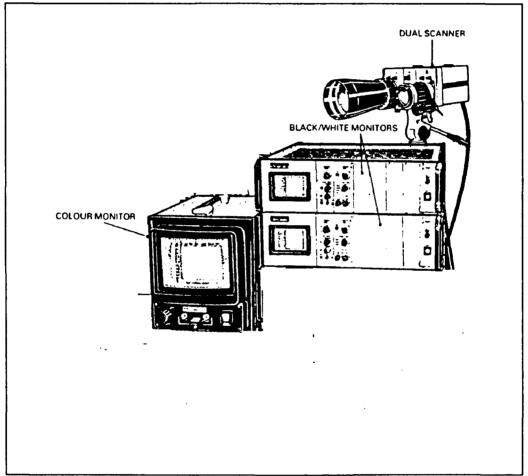


Figure 3.1 Dual Band AGA 780 Showing Scanner, Black and White Monitor and Color Monitor.

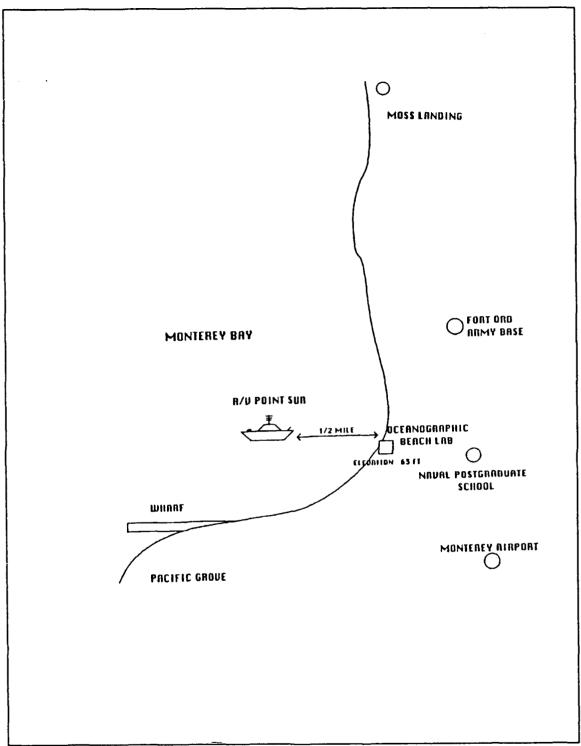


Figure 3.2 Site of Experiment

C. THERMISTOR DATA

The skin temperature measurements of the R/V POINT SUR were recorded using fourteen thermistors distributed over the ship as shown in Table 3.1 and depicted in Figure (3.3). A portable computer aboard the ship was used to collect the temperature values for the duration of the cruise.

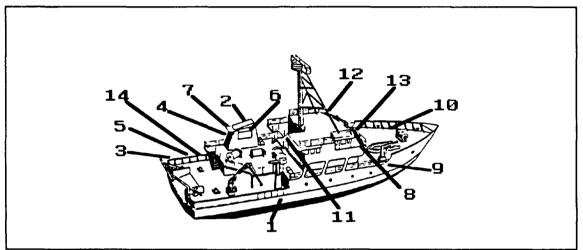


Figure 3.3 R/V Point Sur

TABLE 3.1 SENSOR LOCATIONS

R/V POINT SUR SENSOR LOCATION	SENSOR NUMBER
Starboard Aft	1
Port Top Stack	2
Aft Port	3
Aft Stack Rear	4

R/V POINT SUR SENSOR LOCATION	SENSOR NUMBER
Water Probe	5
Starboard Stack	6
Port Below Stack	7
Bow Boathouse	8
Bow Starboard	9
Port Bow	10
Aft Boathouse	11
Boathouse Port	12
Air Probe Bow	13
Deck Hoist	14

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

The sensor temperatures were evaluated and specific time segments were taken from the thermistor temperatures which corresponded with the time when the thermal images were taken. The temperatures from the thermistors were then used as a comparison to the temperatures measured by the AGA camera. A listing of the image files with a brief description of what the thermal images consist of is included in Appendix B. A radiosonde was launched approximately 12:30 p.m. local time which was approximately an hour to an hour and a half after the measurements were taken. The recorded radiosonde data (Appendix A) was then input into LOWTRAN 6 to determine the atmospheric transmittance (τ_a) .

The AGA images were processed to evaluate the temperature distributions of the ship. The biggest disparity between the actual (i.e. thermistor) and image temperatures was around the ship stack; this was a result of the temperatures being out of the range of the thermal settings.

A. AGA SYSTEM THERMAL MEASUREMENTS

1. Thermal Measurement Techniques

The AGA utilizing the CATS program reads out the distribution of source temperatures based on stored calibration constants and a software correction for radiance

reflected from the target, path losses, and path radiance, dependent on range and atmospheric transmittance. The correction for transmission loss requires use of the path transmittance τ_a . This may be provided by LOWTRAN computations based on known meteorological parameters, or if this is not available using the empirical short path approximation of Equation 14 using the standard atmosphere value of extinction coefficient α . [Ref. 8]

$$\tau_a = \exp\left[-\alpha \left(\sqrt{d}-1\right)\right] \tag{14}$$

where:

 α = the atmospheric attenuation constant

d = the distance to the object

The above equation is good only for short distances. The transmittance computed by LOWTRAN is more accurate and was used in this study for atmospheric correction of the AGA system output. The AGA uses the following equation in determining the thermal measurement [Ref. 7]:

$$P_i = \tau_a \varepsilon_c P_c + \tau_a (1 - \varepsilon_c) P_s + (1 - \tau_a) P_a \quad [Watt]$$
 (15)

where:

 P_i = total radiant power received by the system

 $\tau_{\rm a}$ = the atmospheric transmittance

 ϵ_{0} = the object's emissivity

 P_o = radiant power from the object as a blackbody

 P_s = the radiant power from the object's surroundings

P_a = the radiant power received from the atmosphere
 along the path as a blackbody

Since the "thermal value", a quantity proportional to the detector output, of the system is also proportional to the received radiant power, the above equation can be rewritten as:

$$I_{i} = \tau_{a} \varepsilon_{o} I_{o} + \tau_{a} (1 - \varepsilon_{o}) I_{s} + (1 - \tau_{a}) I_{a} \quad [Thermal Units]$$
 (16)

where:

I = the thermal value of the corresponding radiation
 sources.

The received thermal value (Equation 17), was then substituted into Equation 16.

$$I_i = L + i \tag{17}$$

where:

L= the thermal level setting on the monitor chassis i= a fractional portion of the thermal range With the above substitution the object's thermal value could

then be isolated as:

$$I_o = (L+i)/\tau_a \varepsilon_o - (1/\varepsilon_o - 1) I_s - 1/\varepsilon_o (1/\tau_a - 1) I_a$$
 (18)

Equation 18 expresses the equivalent emission thermal value of the target in terms of the total measured thermal value (L + i), the equivalent thermal value of the ambient flux reflected

from the target (I_s) , and the equivalent path radiance thermal value (I_s) .

The "thermal values" I are expressed in terms of equivalent source black body temperature through direct calibration using "black body" sources at known temperature (and emissivity) and are found to match the empirical relationship of Equation 19, where the calibration constants are determined by curve fitting. The equivalent source radiance is obtained from the radiation laws.

$$I=A/[C\exp(B/T)-1)$$
 (19)

where:

A, B, C = predetermined calibration constants

The temperatures measured by the AGA are expressed in isotherm units which is an arbitrary unit of measurement proportional to received power.

2. Thermal Measurement Data

The following four figures (Figures 4.1 - 4.4) are black and white representations of color scale computer displayed images of the R/V POINT SUR, starboard and port sides, at one half mile and one mile. Tables 4.1 - 4.4 following each figure give the variables used by the AGA system to compute the thermal images. These figures are generated using the AGACAT program developed at NPS [Ref. 9]. This program includes the capability of displaying a) the temperature profile along a vertical or

horizontal line through a selected pixel number, b) the spot temperature of a pixel defined by the pixel number coordinates (e.g. 91, 74) selected by cursor, c) the average temperature (TA) of the pixels included in a rectangular box selected using a "mouse", and d) the temperature difference (DT) between the interior of the box and the surrounding region limited by an additional box. The different shades represent the temperature range distributions corresponding to the scale on the left of the image. In the image the isotherm levels are arranged such that each shade represents an equal number of isotherm units. The isotherm units are then converted to a temperature using stored calibration constants. Additional information included on the screen image includes image number, field of view, aperture, wavelength, waveband, and filters.

Using these images the radiance temperature distributions were compared to the actual temperatures recorded by the temperature sensors located on the ship. There is error due to the pixel size of the image which corresponds to approximately 1 square meter on the ship, whereas the sensor is approximately 1 square centimeter. This error is also dependent upon the range of the ship. A ship much further away would result in the pixel size of the image covering a larger area of the ship. The ship's range from the AGA 780's location is computed using the following geometrical relationship:

$$R = (S_o/\tan\theta) (S_i/w)^{-1} = (wS_o/\tan\theta) (1/S_i)$$
 [m] (20)

where:

R = ship's range

 $S_o = \text{ship's length (41.2m)}$

 $S_i = image length in cm$

w = display screen width (13cm)

 θ = system field of view (7 degrees)

The variables used in computing the images were corrected to reflect the transmittance that LOWTRAN 6 predicted at 825 meters (one half mile) and 1650 meters (one mile). The variable for the emissivity of the ship was also corrected to .97 from 1.0. For the images produced at 1650 meters the thermal level was set at 4 so that the range of temperatures agreed with the sensors.

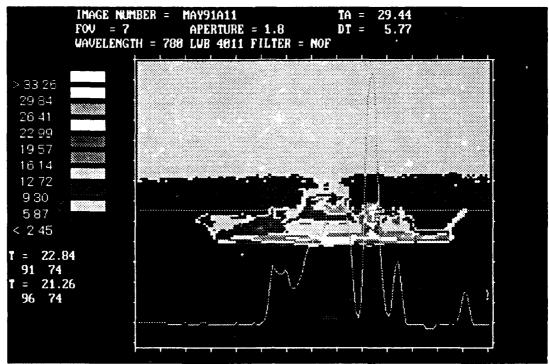


Figure 4.1 Portside of R/V POINT SUR at 825 Meters.
Temperature Profile Shown for Pixel Row 74.

TABLE 4.1 AGA SYSTEM VARIABLES

Variable	Value
Object Distance	825 m
Transmittance	.7757
Atmospheric Temperature	294.7 K
Ambient Temperature	291.3 K
Emissivity	.97

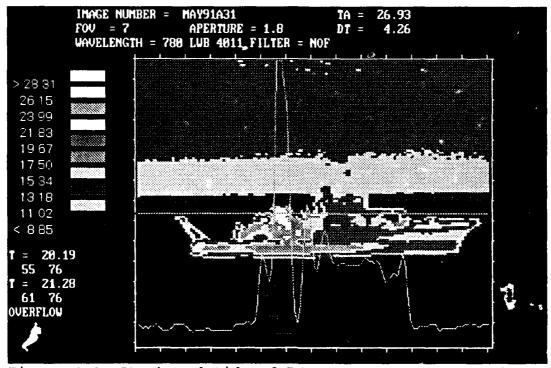


Figure 4.2 Starboard Side of R/V POINT SUR at 825 Meters. Temperature Profile Shown for Pixel Row 76.

TABLE 4.2 AGA SYSTEM VARIABLES

Variable	Value
Object Distance	825 m
Transmittance	.7757
Atmospheric Temperature	294.7 K
Ambient Temperature	291.3 K
Emissivity	97

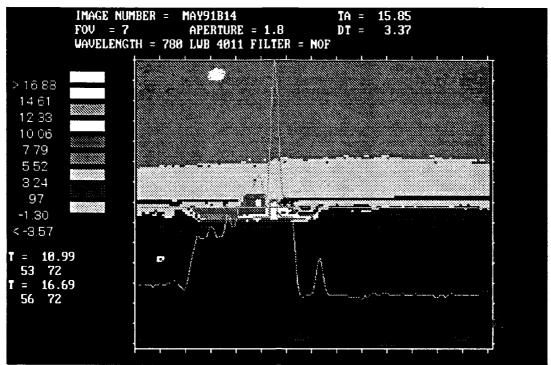


Figure 4.3 Portside of R/V POINT SUR at 1650 Meters.
Temperature Profile Shown for Pixel Row 72.

TABLE 4.3 AGA SYSTEM VARIABLES

Variable	Value
Object Distance	1650 m
Transmittance	.6230
Atmospheric Temperature	294.7 K
Ambient Temperature	291.3 K
Emissivity	.97

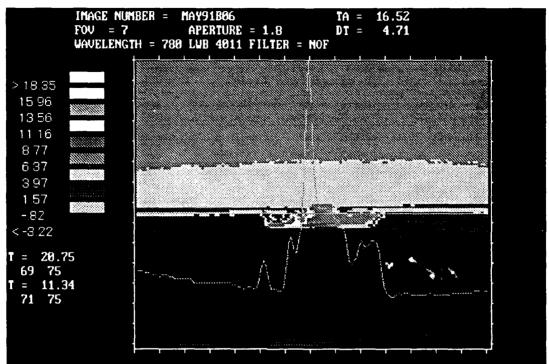


Figure 4.4 Starboard Side of R/V POINT SUR at 1650 Meters.
Temperature Profile Shown for Pixel Row 75.

TABLE 4.4 AGA SYSTEM VARIABLES

Variable	Value
Object Distance	1650 m
Transmittance	.6230
Atmospheric Temperature	294.7 K
Ambient Temperature	291.3 K
Emissivity	.97

Once all variables were changed in the images a comparison was made of the actual temperatures produced by the sensors to the temperatures derived by the AGA system. These comparisons are shown in Figures 4.5 and 4.6. The comparisons were produced for ranges of 825 and 1650 meters.

Figure 4.5 shows that the temperatures were very close at 825 meters. The mean for the temperature difference between the ship and AGA system was .132 with a standard deviation of .096 degrees celsius.

In Figure 4.6 there was a larger error in the temperature distributions at 1650 meters. At this range the mean temperature difference was .973 with a standard deviation of .453 degrees celsius. Pixel size was probably a factor in the temperature difference. At twice the distance, the pixel size corresponds to a larger area of the ship. The dominant temperature in the ship area corresponding to the pixel could obscure the variations in temperature. For this reason temperatures could not be found for sensors eight and eleven.

In most cases the temperatures were underestimated by the AGA system. The differences in temperatures were so small that they should be considered insignificant and could have been the result of several different factors such as ship range, transmittance, etc. This comparison between the thermistor sensors and the radiometric measurements gives confidence in prediction of the radiant signature of the target under "atsea" conditions.

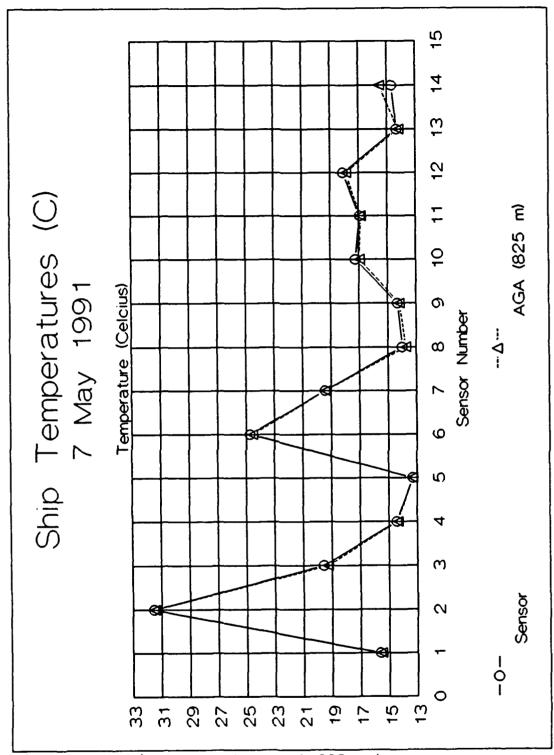


Figure 4.5 Ship Temperatures at 825 meters

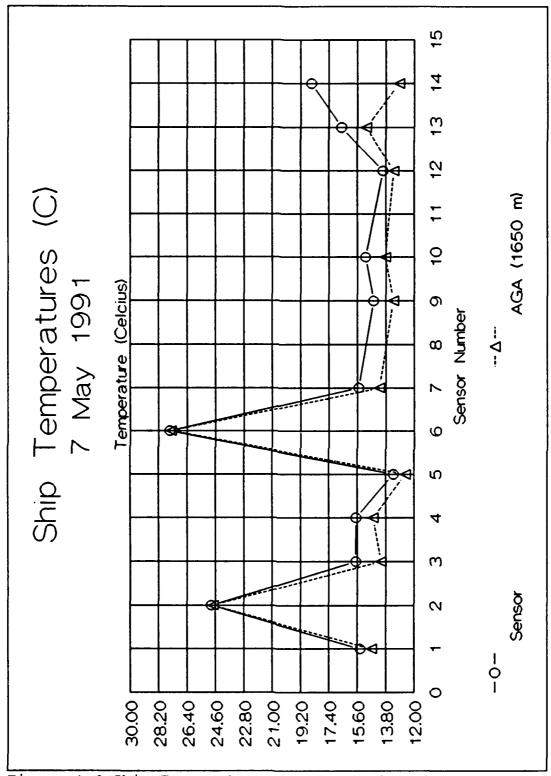


Figure 4.6 Ship Temperatures at 1650 meters

B. PATH RADIANCE VALIDATION

As discussed in Chapter II, how well a thermal imaging system is able to see a target against a background is highly dependent upon the radiation contrast. It can be shown mathematically, that adding the path radiance (W_0) to:

$$C = \frac{W_T - W_B}{W_T + W_B} \tag{21}$$

results in:

$$C = \frac{(W_T + W_P) - (W_B + W_P)}{(W_T + W_P) + (W_B + W_D)}$$
 (22)

which then can be reduced to:

$$C = \frac{W_T - W_B}{2W_P + W_T + W_B} \tag{23}$$

Therefore, the above equation states that as the path radiance increases the contrast decreases: this was evident when the images were made of the R/V POINT SUR.

The path radiance for different viewing angles was computed using LOWTRAN 6 and a computer program (AGARADIA) by Professor Milne to compute radiances of the image files produced by the AGA system. Figure 4.7 shows an image of the R/V POINT SUR at a range of 825 meters with values associated with IA, I1, I2, and I3. The values corresponding to the variables IA, I1, I2, and I3 are the radiated, detected,

reflected, and path thermal values of the image (target radiance) as shown in following equations:

$$I_D = I_T \epsilon_T \tau_a + I_R (1 - \epsilon_T) \tau_a + I_P (1 - \tau_a)$$

$$I1 = IA + I2 + I3$$
(24)

where:

 I_{τ} = target radiated thermal value

 I_{D} = detected thermal value

 ϵ_{τ} = emissivity of the target

 τ_a = atmospheric transmittance

 I_{R} = target reflected thermal value

 I_p = path radiated thermal value

The AGA path radiated thermal value computed by the computer program was then compared to the path radiance calculated using LOWTRAN 6.

LOWTRAN 6 calculates the path radiance by doing a numerical integration over wavelength, and for each atmospheric layer, of the sum of the atmospheric absorption times the scattering times the blackbody radiation from the atmospheric layer, and the blackbody radiation from the boundary times the average total transmittance. The model can also compute the scattering of radiation into the atmospheric path. [Ref. 5]

The values associated with IA, I1, I2, and I3 are computed as thermal values of the total received power of the image, therefore, the values in the following graphs are represented

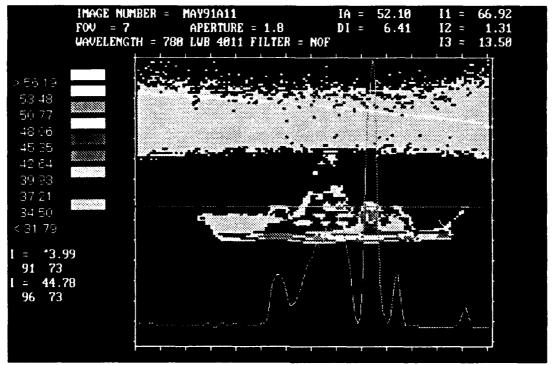


Figure 4.7 R/V Point Sur at 825 meters

as percentages of the total radiance so that comparisons can be made with the LOWTRAN 6 calculations. Figure 4.8 shows the contribution that path, reflected, and radiated radiances measured by the AGA system make toward the total radiance of the target as a function of zenith angle. The zenith angle of 90.585, shown in Figure 4.8, corresponds with 2000 meters and 91.699 degrees corresponds with 825 meters. Varying zenith angle varies the slant path for both the target and background. Therefore, radiated power received from the target will decrease as the zenith angle decreases, and reflected power received from the target will decrease as the zenith angle decreases. As the zenith angle increase as the zenith angle decreases. As the zenith angle

approaches ninety degrees, the path radiance is the major contributor to the total received radiant power. The rapid drop in the path radiant power with the increasing zenith angle is due to the shorter slant paths to the earth. The AGA system measured minuscule changes in the target reflected radiant power which shows in Figure 4.8 as a straight line. The target radiant received power increases as the zenith angle increases from ninety degrees, due to the decrease in path length. The graph in Figure 4.9, using data produced with AGACATS software and LOWTRAN 6, is consistent with similar research conducted by Naval Ocean Systems Center (NOSC), San Diego. [Ref. 10]

The AGA measured path radiance was then compared to the fractional path radiance component of received power computed by LOWTRAN 6 (Figure 4.9) using the Navy Maritime Aerosol Model and an air mass factor of three. The AGA measurements varied over the range from twenty-five to seventy-five percent, while the LOWTRAN fraction ranges only from seventy-five to eight-five percent, with the biggest discrepancy occurring at the short paths. This discrepancy suggests a defficiency in calculations with either the AGA path radiance algorithm or the LOWTRAN 6 calculations. Questions have been raised previously with respect to the accuracy of LOWTRAN in the region close to the horizon: however here the discrepancy is greatest at the shorter path lengths. LOWTRAN calculated the zenith angle for the infrared horizon to be at 90.18

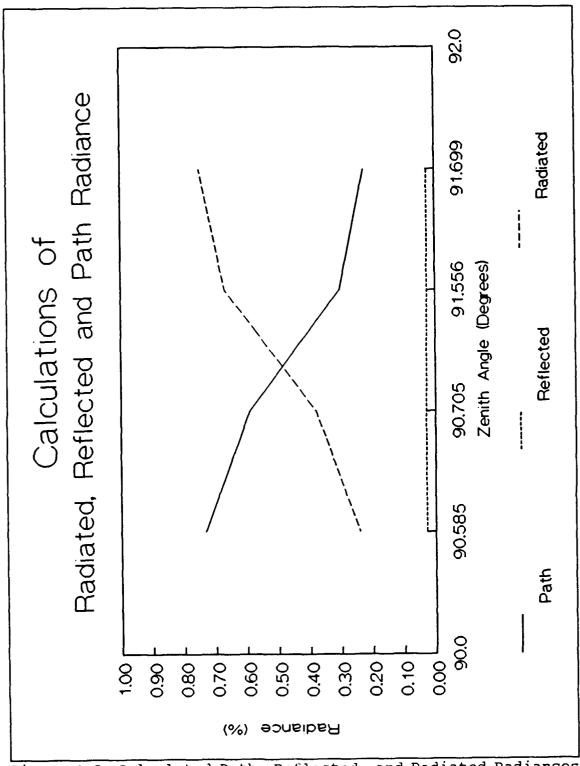


Figure 4.8 Calculated Path, Reflected, and Radiated Radiances Percentages

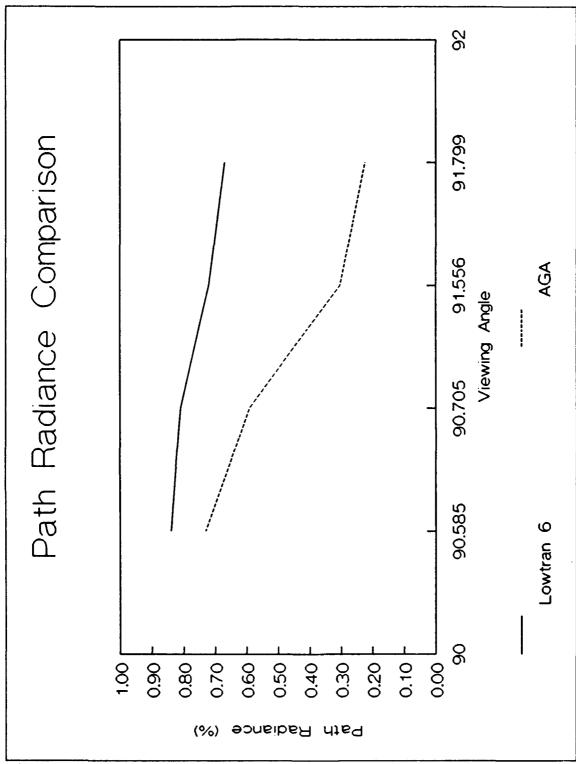


Figure 4.9 Calculated Lowtran 6 and AGA Path Radiance Percentages.

degrees which was the point at which the refracted ray path first hit the earth. A large difference in these percentages appears as the zenith angle increases. The measured radiances fall off sharply with increasing zenith angles. A contributing factor for the differences may be due to the radiosonde input to LOWTRAN 6. The radiosonde balloon was launched approximately one and a half hours after the AGA measurements were taken. If the radiosonde data was outside the 'window', it could be an additional reason for the difference between the measured and calculate radiances.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. SUMMARY

Thermal images of the R/V Point Sur were taken on 7 May 1991 off the Naval Postgraduate School Beach. The image file variables were then updated to reflect the actual transmittance computed from LOWTRAN 6. The range emissivity variables were also updated to reflect the actual distances and true emissivity of the ship. The changes in the variables allowed the AGA measured temperatures to agree with the actual ship temperatures to within one degree celsius.

The temperatures of the ship were then compared between the AGA system and the fourteen thermistors which were attached to the ship. The mean and standard deviation of the ship temperature differences were then computed.

The path radiance was then computed using LOWTRAN 6 for different ranges. The path radiances from the thermal images were also measured utilizing the AGACATS software. The measured radiances were then compared to the LOWTRAN 6 predicted path radiances.

B. CONCLUSIONS

In comparing the temperature distributions produced by the sensors and the AGA system with corrections, it was shown that

the AGA system slightly underestimated the temperatures. It was concluded the temperature differences were insignificant since they were less than one degree celsius. Some of the images had an overflow for the temperatures, but that was due to the thermal range settings which did not allow some of the higher temperatures to be measured.

The influence of path radiant power as measured by the AGA system was consistent with similar studies completed at NOSC. The power received from path radiance became more dominant as the slant path ranges increased due to absorption by the atmosphere. The AGA measurements of power received from path radiance varied over the range from twenty-five to seventyfive percent while the LOWTRAN fraction of path radiance ranged from seventy-five to eighty-five percent. The largest difference between the calculations occurred at the shorter path lengths. This disparity suggests that either the AGA or LOWTFAN algorithms has an erroneous algorithm. The differences in the calculated path radiances and measured radiances could also have been caused by the accuracy of the inputs. A contributing factor may have been the delay of an hour to an hour and a half between the image data and the radiosonde data input to LOWTRAN 6.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the path radiance provides a significant contribution to the total radiance observed from a target at

long slant paths an effort should be made to incorporate or model the path radiance into UFLIR. UFLIR is based on the LOWTRAN 3 model which did not take into account path radiance.

There is a limited database with which to work with since in almost all of the experiments problems occurred in the data collection, for example, radiosonde balloons being released later then required due to equipment malfunction. Therefore, continued work in collecting measurement data should done to provide more precise data for analysis. More measurements should also be made under a variety of weather conditions.

APPENDIX A RADIOSONDE DATA

RADIOSONDE LAUNCHES STUDENT CRUISE MAY 1991

	#	FILE	DATE	TIME		TIME		EVENT
0	PS	060523	05-06-91	21:03	GMT	14:03	local	test
1	PS	070519	05-07-91	19:38	GMT	12:30	local	18z/FLIR (late)
2	PS	070524	05-07-91	23:51	GMT	16:51	local	24z
3	PS	080506	05-08-91	05:35	GMT	22:30	local	6 z
4	PS	080513	05-08-91	13.33	GMT	06:33	local	12z (late)
5	PS	080518	05-08-91	17:37	GMT	10:37	local	18z
6	PS	080521	05-08-91	21:26	\mathtt{GMT}	14:30	local	U2
7	PS	090500	05-09-91	23:33	\mathtt{GMT}	16:33	local	24z
8	PS	090506	05-09-91	05:40	\mathtt{GMT}	22:40	local	6z
9	PS	090512	05-09-91	11:36	GMT	04:36	local	12z
10	PS	090518	05-09-91	17:39	\mathtt{GMT}	10:39	local	18 <i>z</i>
11	PS	5090521	05-09-91	21:22	\mathtt{GMT}	14:22	local	U2 / FLIR P3
12	PS	3100500	05-10-91	23:35	\mathtt{GMT}	16:35	local	24z
13	PS	3100506	05-10-91	05:36	\mathtt{GMT}	22:36	local	6z
14	PS	3100512	05-10-91	11:37	\mathtt{GMT}	04:37	local	12z

Radiosonde PS070519

I	Z	P	T
	(KM)	(MB)	(K)
	•	• •	
1	.02	1017.900	285.4
2	.22	993.900	284.4
3	.42	970.100	288.4
4	.62	947.900	290.9
5	.76	932.500	290.5
6	.94	912.700	289.1
7	1.10	896.400	288.4
8	1.29	876.000	287.8
9	1.47	857.800	288.4
10	1.61	843.300	287.9
11	1.76	828.400	287.1
12	1.91	813.600	286.4
13	2.07	798.200	284.9
14	2.33	774.200	283.3
15	2.47	760.900	282.1
16	2.62	747.100	281.5
17	2.74	736.600	280.6
18	2.87	725.500	279.6
19	2.99	714.800	278.6
20	3.14	701.300	278.4
21	3.22	694.500	277.9
22	3.37	681.900	277.0
23	3.56	666.400	276.1
24	3.81	646.300	275.3
25	4.01	630.400	274.4
26	4.17	617.600	273.5
27	4.33	605.600	272.3
28	4.55	589.300	271.1
29	4.74	574.800	270.8
30	4.97	558.200	269.5
31	5.13	547.700	268.4
32	5.32	534.100	267.0
33	5.67	510.700	264.5

APPENDIX B AGA DATA TAKEN MAY 7 1991

FILE NAME	SUBJE	COMMENTS COMMENTS
MAY91A01.IMG	BLACK BODY	CALIBRATION OF SYSTEM IN LABORATORY
MAY91A02.IMG	BLACK BODY	CALIBRATION OF SYSTEM IN LABORATORY
MAY91A03.IMG	BLACK BODY	CALIBRATION OF SYSTEM IN LABORATORY
MAY91A04.IMG	BLACK BODY	CALIBRATION OF SYSTEM IN LABORATORY
MAY91A05.IMG	BARGE	TARGET FOR TESTING AND FOCUSING
MAY91A06.IMG	BARGE	AGA CAMERA AND EQUIPMENT
MAY91A07.IMG	POINT SUR	APPROACHING THE HORIZON
MAY91A08.IMG	POINT SUR	STILL APPROACHING
MAY91A09.IMG	POINT SUR	APPROX ONE MILE AWAY
MAY91A10.IMG	POINT SUR	PORT SIDE ONE HALF MILE AWAY
MAY91A11.IMG	POINT SUR	PORT SIDE SHIP'S HEADING 270 DEGREES
MAY91A12.IMG	POINT SUR	PORT SIDE (UNDERFLOW)
MAY91A13.IMG	POINT SUR	PORT SIDE
MAY91A14.IMG	POINT SUR	PORT SIDE
MAY91A15.IMG	POINT SUR	PORT SIDE
MAY91A16.IMG	POINT SUR	PORT SIDE
MAY91A17.IMG	POINT SUR	PORT SIDE
MAY91A18.IMG	POINT SUR	
MAY91A19.IMG	POINT SUR	
MAY91A20.IMG	P INT SUR	
MAY91A21.IMG	POINT SUR	
MAY91A22.IMG	POINT SUR	PORT STERN - WITH FISHING BOAT
		STARBOARD SIDE WITH WAKE FOLLOWING
MAY91A23.IMG	POINT SUR	STERN - WITH ANOTHER FISHING BOAT
W1.V01.104 TWG		PORT SIDE WITH WAKE FOLLOWING
MAY91A24.IMG	POINT SUR	STERN
MAY91A25.IMG	POINT SUR	STERN
MAY91A26.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD STERN
MAY91A27.IMG MAY91A28.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD
MAY91A28.IMG MAY91A29.IMG	POINT SUR POINT SUR	STARBOARD STARBOARD
MAY91A30.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD STERN
MAY91A31.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD
MAY91A32.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD
MAY91A33.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD
MAY91A34.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD
MAY91A35.IMG	POINT SUR	PORT BOW WITH WAKE
MAY91A36.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD
MAY91A37.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD
MAY91A38.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD
MAY91A39.IMG	FOINT SUR	STARBOARD
MAY91A40.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD AND BOUY
MAY91A41.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD
MAY91A42.IMG	POINT SUR	STARBOARD AND SMALL BOAT

```
MAY91A43.IMG
                               POINT SUR
                                                              STARBOARD PLUS WAKE
MAY91A44.IMG
                               POINT SUR
                                                              STARBOARD PLUS WAKE
                                 POINT SUR
                                                             PORT PLUS WAKE
MAY91A45.IMG
MAY91A46.IMG
                               POINT SUR
                                                           PORT PLUS WAKE
                              POINT SUR PORT PLUS WAKE POINT SUR PORT PLUS WAKE POINT SUR PORT PLUS WAKE POINT SUR PORT PLUS WAKE
MAY91A47.IMG
MAY91A48.IMG
MAY91A49.IMG
MAY91A50.IMG
MAY91B01.IMG
                               POINT SUR
                                                           PORT WITH WAKE
MAY91B02.IMG
                                 POINT SUR
                                                            PORT WITH WAKE AND BOUY
MAY91B03.IMG POINT SUR
                                                           PORT WITH WAKE AND BOUY
MAY91B04.IMG POINT SUR STERN
MAY91B05.IMG POINT SUR STARBOARD WITH BOUY
MAY91B06.IMG POINT SUR STARBOARD WITH BOUY
MAY91B07.IMG POINT SUR STARBOARD WITH BOUY
MAY91B07.IMG POINT SUR STARBOARD WITH BOUY
MAY91B08.IMG POINT SUR
                                                           STARBOARD WITH BOUY
MAY91B10.IMG POINT SUR STARBOARD WITH BOUY
MAY91B10.IMG POINT SUR STERN WITH BOUY
MAY91B11.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH BOUY
MAY91B12.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH BOUY
MAY91B13.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH BOUY
MAY91B14.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH BOUY
MAY91B15.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH BOUY
MAY91B15.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH BOUY
MAY91B16.IMG POINT SUR
                                                           PORT WITH BOUY
MAY91B16.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH BOUY
MAY91B18.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH BOUY
MAY91B19.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH BOUY
MAY91B20.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH SMALL BOAT IN FRONT
MAY91B21.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH SMALL BOAT IN FRONT
MAY91B22.IMG POINT SUR PORT
MAY91B23.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH SMALL BOAT IN FRONT
MAY91B23.IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH SMALL BOAT IN FRONT
MAY91B24 IMG POINT SUR PORT WITH SMALL BOAT IN FRONT
MAY91B24.IMG POINT SUR
                                                           PORT WITH SMALL BOAT IN FRONT
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APPENDIX C THERMISTOR TEMPERATURES

Hull Temperatures of R/V Point Sur

10:30 a.m. - 12:00 noon 7 May 1991

The time in the following data is computed as the number of seconds from the beginning of the month local time.

<u>Time Sensor Number</u> * - denotes calibration sensor

7 3 4 5 6 8 9 10 11 556474 25.001 14.204 31.041 19.611 14.161 12.951 23.851 19.404 25.001 13.591 12.663 17.414 16.462 17.962 15.437 14.317 556494 25.001 14.214 31.175 19.651 14.165 12.981 23.965 19.435 25.001 13.590 12.666 17.409 16.520 17.971 15.335 14.325 556514 25.001 14.221 31.133 19.642 14.169 12.994 24.223 19.477 25.001 13.599 12.673 17.388 16.537 17.982 15.295 14.341 556534 25.001 14.228 31.153 19.683 14.203 12.997 24.256 19.507 25.001 13.599 12.679 17.377 16.555 17.993 15.394 14.357 556554 25.001 14.224 31.118 19.687 14.225 13.018 24.248 19.508 25.001 13.603 12.680 17.359 16.564 17.982 15.366 14.374 556574 25.001 14.230 30.997 19.670 14.205 13.030 24.551 19.474 25.001 13.608 12.683 17.336 16.555 17.967 15.375 14.388 556594 25.001 14.226 30.861 19.693 14.209 13.069 24.586 19.434 25.001 13.616 12.686 17.347 16.567 17.968 15.452 14.386 556614 25.001 14.231 30.865 19.725 14.168 13.044 24.516 19.407 25.001 13.624 12.686 17.336 16.603 17.992 15.355 14.400 556634 25.001 14.235 30.903 19.756 14.170 13.057 24.462 19.401 25.001 13.629 12.688 17.306 16.651 18.005 15.381 14.419 556654 25.001 14.236 30.973 19.764 14.173 13.095 24.481 19.403 25.001 13.637 12.689 17.301 16.687 18.009 15.432 14.434 556674 25.001 14.243 31.042 19.772 14.159 13.142 24.524 19.384 25.001 13.638 12.693 17.307 16.715 18.019 15.305 14.462 556694 25.001 14.241 31.127 19.793 14.160 13.180 24.667 19.422 25.001 13.644 12.688 17.296 16.719 18.021 15.360 14.485 556714 25.001 14.236 31.238 19.793 14.197 13.213 24.822 19.465 25.001 13.651 12.697 17.291 16.717 18.038 15.404 14.491 556734 25.001 14.238 31.346 19.788 14.214 13.214 24.882 19.476 25.001 13.665 12.702 17.300 16.729 18.012 15.313 14.510 556754 25.001 14.246 31.518 19.798 14.199 13.204 24.892 19.518 25.001 13.684 12.710 17.319 16.747 18.011 15.390 14.525 556774 25.001 14.252 31.603 19.814 14.162 13.189 24.770 19.535 25.001 13.697 12.713 17.325 16.760 18.037 15.415 14.550 556794 25.001 14.258 31.680 19.825 14.265 13.202 24.842 19.545 25.001 13.717 12.723 17.345 16.757 18.076 15.393 14.553 $556814\ 25.001\ 14.271\ 31.694\ 19.875\ 14.386\ 13.208\ 24.708\ 19.490\ 25.001\ 13.750\ 12.733\ 17.378\ 16.715\ 18.087\ 15.456\ 14.537$ 556834 25.001 14.275 31.714 19.914 14.440 13.225 24.520 19.502 25.001 13.779 12.730 17.417 16.648 18.119 15.418 14.518 556854 25.001 14.281 31.824 19.961 14.456 13.229 24.472 19.564 25.001 13.813 12.739 17.441 16.619 18.195 15.542 14.527 556874 25.001 14.306 31.906 19.992 14.456 13.277 24.622 19.586 25.001 13.831 12.753 17.464 16.623 18.213 15.682 14.536 556894 25.001 14.326 31.884 19.992 14.495 13.289 24.716 19.653 25.001 13.852 12.756 17.471 16.636 18.236 15.632 14.552 556914 25.001 14.352 31.898 19.984 14.529 13.255 24.669 19.694 25.001 13.871 12.767 17.479 16.630 18.274 15.830 14.557 556934 25.001 14.367 32.000 20.012 14.502 13.218 24.706 19.725 25.001 13.884 12.767 17.508 16.657 18.286 15.720 14.574 556954 25.001 14.377 32.088 19.985 14.529 13.215 24.806 19.740 25.001 13.897 12.770 17.544 16.677 18.315 15.854 14.594 556974 25.001 14.389 32.057 19.990 14.573 13.231 24.668 19.743 25.001 13.920 12.771 17.577 16.657 18.378 15.448 14.595 556994 25.001 14.381 32.163 19.980 14.569 13.263 24.677 19.730 25.001 13.905 12.761 17.565 16.690 18.359 15.001 14.592 557014 25.001 14.345 32.039 19.846 14.485 13.281 24.712 19.708 25.001 13.865 12.751 17.476 16.774 18.342 14.678 14.623 557034 25.001 14.302 31.728 19.668 14.454 13.296 24.847 19.588 25.001 13.828 12.740 17.345 16.842 18.245 14.498 14.643 557054 25.001 14.252 31.552 19.578 14.445 13.300 24.899 19.445 25.001 13.792 12.730 17.241 16.915 18.102 14.433 14.670 557074 25.001 14.221 31.405 19.549 14.491 13.312 25.001 19.355 25.001 13.778 12.740 17.133 16.945 17.986 14.324 14.702 557094 25.001 14.196 31.220 19.552 14.556 13.307 25.078 19.276 25.001 13.769 12.751 17.051 16.967 17.898 14.297 14.735 557114 25.001 14.185 31.157 19.590 14.586 13.313 25.123 19.242 25.001 13.774 12.757 17.002 16.997 17.824 14.350 14.749 557134 25.001 14.184 31.254 19.602 14.662 13.318 25.151 19.263 25.001 13.788 12.747 17.003 16.987 17.777 14.358 14.721 557154 25.001 14.191 31.369 19.634 14.815 13.326 25.038 19.313 25.001 13.804 12.753 17.037 16.958 17.787 14.458 14.679 557174 25.001 14.210 31.438 19.651 14.945 13.320 24.894 19.405 25.001 13.822 12.756 17.084 16.923 17.832 14.547 14.646 557194 25.001 14.226 31.483 19.673 15.058 13.318 24.946 19.494 25.001 13.839 12.753 17.141 16.910 17.857 14.670 14.649 557214 25.001 14.242 31.451 19.702 15.069 13.332 25.078 19.518 25.001 13.850 12.761 17.198 16.913 17.865 14.776 14.655 557234 25:001 14:254 31:379 19:702 15:080 13:316 25:044 19:530 25:001 13:849 12:764 17:229 16:916 17:846 14:706 14:669 557254 25.001 14.273 31.290 19.677 15.113 13.300 24.972 19.533 25.001 13.846 12.766 17.173 16.926 17.819 14.627 14.674 557274 25.001 14.286 31.152 19.669 15.134 13.298 24.899 19.553 25.001 13.839 12.762 17.133 16.922 17.791 14.569 14.662 557294 25.001 14.281 31.008 19.696 15.107 13.301 24.858 19.497 25.001 13.835 12.757 17.143 16.947 17.755 14.619 14.650

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557354 25.001 14.307 31.286 19.773 15.239 13.262 24.425 19.544 25.001 13.893 12.755 17.104 16.853 17.698 14.695 14.694
557374 25.001 14.328 31.392 19.773 15.307 13.273 24.457 19.559 25.001 13.933 12.772 17.122 16.849 17.697 14.627 14.749
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557414 25.001 14.379 31.721 19.886 15.325 13.274 24.724 19.631 25.001 13.946 12.774 17.164 16.900 17.798 14.849 14.780
557434 25.001 14.397 31.693 19.858 15.340 13.285 24.888 19.655 25.001 13.934 12.780 17.176 16.951 17.812 14.942 14.794
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557474 25.001 14.416 31.508 19.729 15.473 13.250 25.202 19.661 25.001 13.925 12.779 17.198 17.030 17.822 14.981 14.807
557494 25.001 14.424 31.526 19.692 15.433 13.232 25.240 19.676 25.001 13.918 12.782 17.183 17.063 17.828 14.976 14.840
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557534 25.001 14.392 31.443 19.577 15.283 13.223 25.256 19.634 25.001 13.894 12.783 17.033 17.153 17.721 14.980 14.918
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557574 25.001 14.375 31.305 19.520 15.246 13.233 25.419 19.395 25.001 13.872 12.792 16.865 17.264 17.578 14.877 14.990
557594 25.001 14.359 31.141 19.496 15.241 13.253 25.538 19.278 25.001 13.878 12.798 16.805 17.311 17.509 14.885 15.021
557614 25.001 14.350 30.915 19.413 15.253 13.258 25.580 19.199 25.001 13.878 12.810 16.767 17.338 17.445 14.823 15.046
557634 25.001 14.354 30.736 19.325 15.317 13.250 25.652 19.123 25.001 13.876 12.820 16.659 17.362 17.333 14.533 15.074
557654 25.001 14.379 30.477 19.207 15.576 13.256 25.760 19.024 25.001 13.899 12.848 16.482 17.402 17.133 14.410 15.110
557674 25.001 14.472 30.057 19.051 15.783 13.263 26.026 18.866 25.001 13.911 12.961 16.357 17.423 16.889 14.532 15.151
557694 25.001 14.579 29.553 18.911 16.002 13.273 26.460 18.717 25.001 13.929 13.114 16.265 17.416 16.685 14.363 15.185
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557854 25.001 14.806 27.441 18.132 17.130 12.946 27.584 17.902 25.001 13.988 13.600 15.800 17.459 15.691 14.513 15.571
557874 25.001 14.812 27.307 18.068 17.213 13.022 27.669 17.834 25.001 14.000 13.631 15.763 17.461 15.610 14.526 15.595
557894 25.001 14.811 27.184 17.997 17.281 13.023 27.694 17.767 25.001 14.001 13.659 15.718 17.479 15.523 14.496 15.612
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557974 25.001 14.859 26.685 17.708 17.711 13.071 27.706 17.513 25.001 13.992 13.633 15.547 17.590 15.238 13.922 15.732
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558014 25.001 14.872 26.392 17.581 17.822 13.010 27.664 17.395 25.001 13.997 13.612 15.469 17.620 15.106 14.317 15.762
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558074 25.001 14.924 26.159 17.386 17.863 12.857 27.895 17.174 25.001 14.033 13.753 15.369 17.664 14.899 14.446 15.846
558094 25.001 14.942 26.079 17.312 17.844 12.829 27.932 17.102 25.001 14.037 13.784 15.344 17.691 14.840 14.450 15.884
558114 25.001 14.967 25.952 17.254 17.857 12.845 28.026 17.045 25.001 14.050 13.808 15.308 17.712 14.777 14.361 15.911
558134 25.001 14.986 25.867 17.220 17.866 12.870 28.137 17.007 25.001 14.070 13.822 15.276 17.719 14.723 14.537 15.936
558154 25.001 15.012 25.847 17.201 17.918 12.876 28.213 16.982 25.001 14.077 13.866 15.258 17.737 14.683 14.612 15.963
558174 25.001 15.028 25.898 17.170 18.023 12.876 28.174 16.942 25.001 14.072 13.870 15.250 17.784 14.634 14.613 15.990
558194 25.001 15.069 25.856 17.134 18.100 12.867 28.366 16.900 25.001 14.075 13.881 15.230 17.812 14.577 14.308 16.020
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558234 25.001 15.190 25.808 16.898 17.503 12.831 28.618 16.784 25.001 14.002 13.841 15.125 17.821 14.468 14.615 16.048
558254 25.001 15.237 25.850 16.781 17.170 12.801 28.912 16.723 25.001 13.967 13.860 15.067 17.817 14.409 14.677 16.062
558274 25.001 15.276 25.870 16.683 16.891 12.747 29.079 16.658 25.001 13.955 13.884 15.034 17.795 14.345 14.755 16.101
558294 25.001 15.320 25.859 16.580 16.674 12.740 29.096 16.605 25.001 13.942 13.936 14.992 17.750 14.296 14.735 16.190
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558334 25.001 15.442 25.730 16.460 16.631 12.421 29.368 16.489 25.001 13.924 14.003 14.916 17.759 14.212 14.381 16.317
558354 25.001 15.483 25.668 16.397 16.582 12.528 29.305 16.438 25.001 13.916 14.040 14.894 17.767 14.170 14.394 16.339
558374 25.001 15.519 25.639 16.354 16.475 12.438 29.268 16.403 25.001 13.914 14.076 14.881 17.777 14.145 14.530 16.347
558394 25.001 15.575 25.591 16.299 16.323 12.580 29.312 16.358 25.001 13.920 14.106 14.856 17.799 14.092 14.476 16.348
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558454 25.001 15.647 25.239 16.157 16.451 12.807 29.182 16.215 25.001 13.902 14.218 14.771 17.863 13.971 13.926 16.379
558474 25.001 15.639 25.005 16.122 16.600 12.915 28.943 16.174 25.001 13.896 14.234 14.731 17.853 13.934 13.944 16.397
558494 25.001 15.621 24.824 16.108 16.730 13.022 28.887 16.146 25.001 13.936 14.266 14.717 17.850 13.900 14.219 16.413
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558694 25.001 15.825 24.765 15.663 15.326 12.722 29.358 15.837 25.001 14.202 14.570 14.509 17.705 13.614 15.253 16.835
558714 25.001 15.879 24.817 15.592 15.201 12.680 29.446 15.792 25.001 14.206 14.590 14.484 17.721 13.586 15.267 16.894
558734 25.001 15.927 24.817 15.552 15.093 12.728 29.563 15.769 25.001 14.216 14.613 14.462 17.724 13.564 15.003 16.963
558754 25.001 15.944 24.733 15.521 14.981 12.859 29.583 15.751 25.001 14.225 14.659 14.449 17.728 13.543 15.232 17.025
558774 25.001 15.967 24.700 15.484 14.870 12.871 29.575 15.709 25.001 14.234 14.697 14.437 17.711 13.525 15.402 17.081
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558854 25.001 15.972 24.888 15.320 14.567 13.132 29.719 15.586 25.001 14.206 14.780 14.393 17.618 13.449 15.254 17.273
558874 25.001 15.968 24.937 15.290 14.500 13.150 29.764 15.558 25.001 14.199 14.806 14.381 17.608 13.421 15.240 17.327
558894 25.001 15.952 24.984 15.264 14.446 13.170 29.769 15.537 25.001 14.201 14.840 14.372 17.607 13.402 15.256 17.418
558914 25.001 15.954 24.933 15.253 14.446 13.223 29.723 15.516 25.001 14.183 14.883 14.360 17.628 13.391 14.759 17.493
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558954 25.001 15.838 24.671 15.286 14.859 13.252 28.894 15.465 25.001 14.218 14.796 14.398 17.719 13.349 14.607 17.517
558974 25.001 15.657 24.719 15.397 14.843 13.303 28.618 15.524 25.001 14.231 14.632 14.459 17.763 13.419 14.745 17.377
558994 25.001 15.496 24.754 15.454 14.853 13.254 28.516 15.568 25.001 14.230 14.501 14.515 17.827 13.515 14.539 17.229
559014 25.001 15.341 24.741 15.461 14.835 13.277 28.483 15.579 25.001 14.214 14.419 14.468 17.897 13.551 14.200 17.182
559034 25.001 15.251 24.668 15.431 14.911 13.269 28.407 15.570 25.001 14.220 14.375 14.417 17.955 13.480 14.120 17.209
559054 25.001 15.257 24.370 15.345 15.190 13.269 28.404 15.475 25.001 14.211 14.388 14.433 17.960 13.391 14.069 17.261
559074 25.001 15.272 24.110 15.271 15.484 13.399 28.300 15.387 25.001 14.208 14.355 14.445 17.945 13.308 13.914 17.318
559094 25.001 15.259 23.915 15.211 15.665 13.400 28.162 15.311 25.001 14.195 14.318 14.430 17.931 13.243 13.970 17.342
559114 25.001 15.244 23.754 15.166 15.806 13.393 28.145 15.253 25.001 14.188 14.297 14.410 17.928 13.188 13.832 17.366
559134 25.001 15.225 23.623 15.119 15.993 13.374 28.140 15.198 25.001 14.171 14.284 14.400 17.937 13.139 13.871 17.403
559154 25.001 15?344 23.452 15.082 16.182 13.351 28.410 15.158 25.001 14.171 14.395 14.385 17.959 13.107 14.182 17.428
559174 25.001 15.295 23.305 15.059 16.232 13.351 28.457 15.134 25.001 14.176 14.490 14.336 17.963 13.086 14.148 17.401
559194 25.001 15.317 23.215 15.017 16.193 13.372 28.349 15.105 25.001 14.136 14.526 14.284 17.935 13.058 14.285 17.387
559214 25.001 15.324 23.137 14.984 16.248 13.373 28.242 15.074 25.001 14.109 14.573 14.242 17.902 13.028 14.234 17.391
559234 25.001 15.356 23.046 14.962 16.308 13.357 28.270 15.047 25.001 14.093 14.613 14.210 17.882 12.997 14.210 17.375
559254 25.001 15.382 22.949 14.935 16.364 13.353 28.268 15.018 25.001 14.075 14.642 14.179 17.860 12.981 14.192 17.335
559274 25.001 15.407 22.861 14.919 16.429 13.378 28.146 14.988 25.001 14.081 14.661 14.159 17.859 12.958 14.197 17.289
559294 25.001 15.421 22.764 14.897 16.494 13.300 28.083 14.955 25.001 14.092 14.679 14.136 17.850 12.935 14.253 17.271
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559334 25.001 15.468 22.580 14.851 16.538 13.312 27.919 14.892 25.001 14.113 14.707 14.105 17.830 12.894 14.359 17.306
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559374 25.001 15.476 22.581 14.816 16.477 13.276 27.918 14.839 25.001 14.132 14.746 14.109 17.853 12.864 14.476 17.329
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559794 25.001 15.489 23.992 15.585 16.602 13.357 27.517 15.463 25.001 14.458 14.637 14.711 18.223 13.582 14.829 17.839
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560034 25.001 15.570 23.006 15.168 17.318 13.160 28.106 14.960 25.001 14.463 14.764 14.559 18.428 13.155 15.539 18.118
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APPENDIX D PC-TRAN INPUTS

- * Indicates input used in analysis
- 1. ATMOSPHERIC MODEL
 - A. Specify meteorological data
 - B. Tropical model atmosphere
 - C. Midlatitude summer
 - D. Midlatitude winter
 - E. Subartic summer
 - F. Subartic winter
 - G. 1962 U.S. standard
 - *H. Radiosonde data
- 2. TYPES OF ATMOSPHERIC PATH
 - A. Horizontal
 - *B. Vertical or slant path between two altitudes
 - C. Vertical or slant path to space
- 3. MODES OF EXECUTION
 - A. Transmittance mode
 - *B. Radiance mode
- 4. SPECIFY TEMPERATURE/PRESSURE ALTITUDE PROFILES TO BE USED *A. Normal
- 5. SPECIFY WATER VAPOR ALTITUDE PROFILE USED
 - *A. Normal
- 6. OZONE PROFILE
 - *A. Normal
 - B. Tropical
 - C. Midlatitude summer
 - D. Midlatitude winter
 - E. Subartic summer
 - F. Subartic winter
 - G. 1962 U.S. standard atmosphere
- 7. SPECIFY NORMAL OPERATIONS OR RADIOSONDE DATA WILL BE USED EITHER INITIALLY OR ON SUBSEQUENT RUNS
 - A. Normal
 - *B. Radiosonde
- 8. SPECIFY NORMAL OPERATIONS OR SUPPRESS PRINTING
 - *A. Normal
 - B. Suppress printing

- 9. TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH AT THE LOCATION AT WHICH CALCULATION IS TO BE PERFORMED
 - *A. (from data)
- 10. SPECIFY THE SURFACE ALBEDO OF THE EARTH *A. Assume blackbody default
- 11. EXTINCTION TYPE
 - A. No aerosol attenuation
 - B. Rural extinction, 23 km VIS
 - C. Rural extinction, 5 km VIS
 - *D. Navy maritime
 - E. Maritime, 23 km VIS
 - F. Urban, 5 km VIS
 - G. Troposphere, 50 km VIS
 - H. User defined
 - I. Fog 1, 0.2 km VIS
 - J. Fog 2, 0.5 km VIS
- 12. SEASONAL DEPENDENCE OF PROFILES
 - *A. Default to season of model
 - B. Spring/summer
 - C. Fall/winter
- 13. PROFILE AND EXTINCTION FOR STRATOSPHERIC AEROSOLS
 - *A. Default to stratospheric background
 - B. Stratospheric background
 - C. Aged volcanic type/moderate volcanic profile
 - D. Fresh volcanic type/high volcanic profile
 - E. Aged volcanic type/high volcanic profile
- 14. SPECIFY AIR MASS CHARACTER
 - A. Open ocean
 - *B. 3
 - •
 - J. Strong continental influence
- 15. DETERMINE THE INCLUSION OF CIRRUS ATTENUATION
 - *A. No cirrus
 - B. Use cirrus profile
- 16. U.S. ARMY VERTICAL STRUCTURE ALGORITHM (not used)
- 17. SPECIFY METEOROLOGICAL RANGE (km) (default)
- 18. CURRENT WIND SPEED (from data)
- 19. 24 HOUR AVERAGE WIND SPEED (from data)

- 20. PRECIPITATION RATE (0 from data)
- 21. ATMOSPHERIC LEVELS
 - *A. Initial altitude (0 at target)
 - *B. Final altitude (0 at target)
- C. Initial zenith angle as measured from the initial altitude
 - D. Path length
- 22. RADIUS OF THE EARTH
 - A. Specify radius
 - *B. Default (6371.23 km)
- 23. PROGRAM OPERATION
 - *A. Normal program operation
 - B. Select downward type two long path
- 24. SPECTRAL RANGE (corresponds to 8-12 μm band)
 - *A. Initial frequency (833.0 cm⁻¹)
 - *B. Final frequency (1250 cm⁻¹)
 - *C. Frequency increment (5 cm⁻¹)

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